Continued from first page

Peking and obtain Manchuria in return for benefits conferred. Germany, in opposing that policy and making a counter proposal for the surrender and punishment of the guilty mandarins, was filling the pause and allowing Count von Waldersee time for reaching China and assuming command of the international forces. Chinese negotiations have been working from the outset for the protection of the Empire and striving to break up any concerted action of the Powers. Whether they have claimed authority from the Emperor or have offered to produce the Empress under adequate guarantees of safety, or have reported that she was out of reach in Shan-Se, they have been seeking to make peace on the basis of her retention of power. The same motive is disclosed in the explanation offered by the Chinese Minister here that the Viceroys and Governors are empowered by an Imperial edict to exterminate the Boxers

and open the way for peace with the Powers, After all these moves for position the real game is now opening in earnest. Russian troops will remain in Peking. Count von Waldersee is close at hand, and the chief question to be settled is whether the Empress shall be allowed to return to the Forbidden City and resume her despotic sway after being more responsible than any of her mandarins for the reign of terror and bloodshed.

## ALL INQUIRIES ANSWERED

PURPOSES OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA FULLY DISCLOSED.

Washington, Sept. 21.-The United States Government has made full and complete an swers to the various important inquiries that have been addressed to it by the Powers relative to the Chinese trouble. Moreover, it has gone further and has made a disclosure of all of its purposes, and, as a member of the Administration expresses it, it has thrown its hand open on the table. This action was taken after the Cabinet meeting to-day, and a luncheon at the White House that followed served to reduce the decision to the ultimate form. At 3:30 o'clock Minister Wu called by appoint

ment on Acting Secretary Hill, and a memo randum was handed to him embodying the re sponse of the United States Government to the request of Prince Ching, that Mr. Conger or some other person be immediately empowered to begin negotiations with the Chinese authorities for a final settlement. The Minister came away with a dissatisfied expression on his face.

Next came M. Thiébaut, the French Charge d'Affaires. A few minutes' conversation sufficed to impart to him orally an answer to his own verbal inquiry.

Then Baron von Sternburg, the German Chargé d'Affaires, who had been informed of the readiness of the State Department to make answer to the German note, called and received that answer. He hastened away to send it to

The Department then sent the answer to the Russian inquiry forward by messenger, and sent cable dispatches containing the substance of the answers to its diplomatic representatives abroad. Thus closed one of the most interesting and important phases of the Chinese entanglement.

The State Department absolutely refused to make any statement as to the nature of the answers, taking the ground that to do so would be a violation of the diplomatic proprieties However, as it is believed that all these answers will have reached their destinations abroad by to-morrow, it was promised that the text of the communications should be given to the press to-morrow afternoon. The diplomats who received the messages here adopted the same attitude. The President himself, it seems, had given instructions that every effort should be made to maintain secrecy in this matter until | morrow. the official disclosure.

## GERMAN PROPOSAL DECLINED.

It is known, however, that the German proposal, that negotiations with China be deferred until the persons responsible for the Peking outrages have been surrendered to the allies, has failed of approval by this Government. The deccannot give offence, but it is believed that the United States Government cannot recognize the principle that a country may be called upon to surrender its own citizens to a foreign Power or Powers for punishment. The Government does not relinquish the idea of the ultimate punishment of the offenders when they are properly identified, but it does not believe that the pursuit of this object should put a stop to all nego-

The idea of a commission to adjust the difficulties with China is again brought forward, and it is suggested that such a commission on the part of the United States may either form part of the joint international commission which it is hoped will be appointed for this purpose, or, in the event of failure to secure joint action, the members can go on and deal directly with China for a settlement. The names of Minister Conger, General James H. Wilson and Mr. Rockhill are mentioned as members.

It is believed that the outcome, from a military point of view, of to-day's action will be the withdrawal of all but one regiment of the American troops from China to Manila, where they can be held ready to return in an emergency. General Chaffee probably will remain in China in command of the force there, which will be regarded simply as a legation guard. One fact concerning the answers that was

learned officially is that they contain no new proposition; they simply clear away the debris of unanswered inquiries.

MISSIONARIES TORTURED IN HU-NAN. AWFUL ATROCITIES COMMITTED BY CHI-NESE-FRIENDLY ACTION OF VICEROYS.

Washington, Sept. 21.-An official communication, coming through diplomatic channels, was brought to the attention of the State Department to-day, giving information as to conditions in the Yangtse-Kiang Valley, and also giving detailed and fully authenticated instances of atrocities in the Province of Hu-Nan on Christian missionaries. The account is given by one of the missionaries who escaped, and who makes the report through the officials of the Government new forwarding it to Washington.

In one case, it is said, a missionary had his eyes burned out, then a portion of his body was cut off, and finally a redhot staff was driven through his back. In another case a missionary

through his back. In another case a missionary was wrapped in cotton, the cotton was soaked in oil and the mass set on fire. The missionary was burned to death.

Concerning conditions in the Yangtse-Kiang Valley, the report says that the Viceroys there have exercised a most pacific influence, despite orders to the contrary from Peking. It appears that the Peking Government ordered the Viceroys to assemble a large army and march it to the North; but as the Viceroys were opposed to an anti-foreign crusade the order was not executed. Instead of that, one of the officials assembled an army of three thousand undisciplined coolies, who marched north, as a formal

## BATH FIXTURES ROOM and AUXILIARIES

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To avoid large water hills due to dribbling faucets and frequent bills for repairs, insist on having "EM-ESS Fuller" or "FM-ESS" Self-Closing. Kept in repair 2 years without charge in New York and suburbs.

compliance with the order. This action of the Yangtse Viceroys in resisting the influence from Peking against foreigners is said to have had an important effect in preventing a general spread of disorder.

DISORDERS ON THE CANTON DELTA. PIRATE JUNKS SEEK TO DESTROY ALL

CHRISTIAN VILLAGES. Hong-Kong, Sept. 21.-The French warship Avalanche, which has been investigating the killing of Christians in the Samnoi district, near Canton, reports that the crews of eight pirate junks, by the connivance of influential persons ashore, have sought to destroy all the Christian

villages on the Canton delta. Paris, Sept. 21.-The French Consul at Canton telegraphs under date of Thursday, September 20, that disorders have broken out at Sun-Tai, near Canton. Several villages have been destroyed, and others are besieged. The mission aries succeeded in escaping. The first batch of troops sent by the Viceroy proved powerless to subdue the disorder, and the foreign Consults made a most urgent request for the dispatch of a larger body of soldiers. The Chancellor of the French Consulate and the French gunboat Avalanche will accompany the force

JAPANESE DISTRUST OF RUSSIA. BELIEF THAT A WITHDRAWAL FROM

PEKING WOULD BE A MISTAKE.

Yokohama, Sept. 7, via Victoria, B. C., Sept. 20.-The country is tremendously stirred up by the discussion of Russia's proposition to withdraw from Peking. It is not that Japan shares in the least in the panic of fear which seems to possess the West when the name of Russia is mentioned. There is not a trace of that in the present attitude of hesitation. It is only that, having so re cently entered into the community of the Western Powers, this country is conscious of the dignity and importance of her position as the first of the Oriental nations to enjoy the privilege, and it there fore most becomingly hesitates to take an attitude nimical to the majority. Her policy is therefore me of waiting to ascertain the definite conclusions o which the other Powers may arrive. In cas of division of opinion among the latter Japan will undoubtedly follow the lead of England, the result of a Cabinet meeting held yesterday being a deision to that effect. In the mean time the trend of popular opinion here indicates great surprise at the seeming acquiescence of America in a proposa concerning which the Japanese knowledge of Chiiese character leads to a conviction that it would e a most disastrous step to take. Should it be taken, it is felt that it would constitute a veritable riumph of the corrupt Chinese Government. It would be construed by the entire Chinese people as an evidence of Western cowardice, exactly as was the retirement of the allies in 1860.

While there is no fear of Russia here, there is the deepest distrust of her diplomacy, and a conviction that a practical alliance exists between the Muscovite Power and the Empress Dowager's Government. The political situation here now hangs upon the outcome of this Russian question. It is complicated by the fact that Marquit Ito is at the head of a new and powerful political party, while at the same time he is a strong personal friend of and believer in Li Hung Chang, whose Russian predilections are well known, making the latter persons non grats to the Japanese, as he is to nearly the entire foreign community in the Orient. Perhaps the whole situation may be summed up as indicating a growing conviction, shared by foreigners and Japanese alike, that there will never be peace in the Orient until Russia's pretensions are disposed of either by a square fight or a sufficiently powerful alliance to prevent one, formed

re disposed of either by a square fight or a sufficiently powerful alliance to prevent one, formed or that specific purpose. An account has just reached here of the straits o which the Feking garrison was reduced from the ick of ammunition during the last days of the ege. Every scrap of metal, no matter how valuble in itself or in the form into which it had een worked, was utilized, and it is said that the nemy was greatly agitated when sliver bullets ere rained upon them, this being an intimation of the failure of the garrison's supply of ammuniof the failure of the garrison's supply of ammun

PROGRESS OF THE GENERALISSIMO

Berlin, Sept. 21.-A dispatch received here from Shanghai under date of to-day, September 21, says that the German warship Hertha, with Count von Waldersee, the Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces in China, on board, has arrived at Woo-Sung. She will go to Kiao-Chau

Shanghai, Sept. 21.-Count von Waldersee will review six thousand men of the land force to-

SYMPATHY FROM THE KAISER.

Berlin, Sept. 21.-Emperor William sent Baroness von Ketteler, the widow of the late German Minister at Peking, a telegram, to Tien-Tsin, as follows:

As was the case during the long period of mourn with you. May God comfort you.

The Baroness replied, expressing her deep thanks for His Majesty's gracious sympathy.

SENATOR MORGAN FOR WITHDRAWAL. HE COMMENDS THE POLICY OF THE AD-MINISTRATION IN CHINA.

Washington, Sept. 21 (Special).-Senator Morgan, of Alabama, the ranking minority member of the Foreign Relations Committee, called on the President to-day and afterward talked freely of the Chinese situation. He regards the situation as "complicated, upside down and full of crooks and turns." He commended what he characterized as the "conservative course" of the Administration, and expressed the opinion that the United States would eventually be able to withdraw and avoid the danger of becoming involved in a common war of the Powers against China. "The United States," he said, "cannot afford to run the risk of accepting the fruits of such a war, whether it is successful or unsuccessful. With or without war, we cannot become involved with the European Powers. The American policy is separate and distinct from those of other governments. It is above board and open. Our ends and aims are not identical with those of any other country. We cannot afford to ally ourselves with any of them. We may co-operate with one or all of

them, but we do not need to agree with them."
"You think we should withdraw?" "I do. We went to China for a certain purpose. When that is accomplished we should get out. Before leaving, we should get all the facts upon which our claim for indemnity should be

"Do you think the demand from the missionaries, that the United States should remain to protect the missionaries and native converts, should delay the departure?"

"I do not know that they have made a de-mand; but, if they have, it would have no more effect on me than the demand of merchants or any other class of American citizens."

MORE PEACEFUL AROUND PEKING. CHAFFEE REPORTS THE SUCCESS OF WIL-SON'S EXPEDITION.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The following dispatch, received at the War Department yesterday from General Chaffee, was made public this morning: Taku (no date).

Adjutant-General, Washington:
Peking, Sept. 19.—Rockhill. Wilson expedition returned; object successfully accomplished; no casualties our troops. Forsythe's squadron scouted northeast forty miles to relieve native Christians; returned bringing in fourteen. Surrounding country daily growing less hostile and more peaceful, so far as my expedition can determine questions.

CHAFFEE.

The date of this dispatch, Peking, September 19, shows that close communication has been established with the Chinese capital.

The successful expedition that General Chaffee refers to probably is the one he mentioned in his dispatch of September 16, received yesterday, in which he said that General Wilson was going to the westward of Peking to clear the country of Boxers and open up the coal fields. His reference to Rockhill is not clear to officials here. One suggestion is that Rockhill may be the name of the British officer who commanded the English portion of the expedition, according to cable dispatches published this morning. Another is that the dispatch may have been mangled, General Chaffee intending to report the arrival at Peking of Commissioner Rockhill.

NO HALT IN MISSION WORK. LORD ROBERTS'S RETURN.

CONFERENCE OF MANY DENOMINATIONS DECIDES TO GO AHEAD-ADDRESS TO THE CHURCHES.

The conference on Chinese missions for all deominations, held under the auspices of the Presbyterlan Board of Foreign Missions, went into session at 10:30 o'clock yesterday at' the Presbyterian Building, No. 156 Fifth-ave. The conference was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Ellinwood, of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, secretary of the same Board, explained the purpose of the meeting. The Rev. Henry N. Cobb, secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church, was elected chairman of the meeting, and Dr. Brown its sec-

retary. At its close, the following statement was given out by Dr. Brown, the secretary:

The conference was an informal one. It has no

The conference was an informal one. It has no executive power and cannot pass on any question in a final manner. The conclusions set forth will be reported by the delegates to the various boards which they represent, and will undoubtedly carry considerable weight with those bodies.

It was unanimously voted that while the outbreak in China has seriously interfered with missionary work in that country, there is no real ground for discouragement, and that work there ought to be resumed at as early a date as may prove practicable.

The Rev. R. P. Mackay, of Toronto, Presbyterian; the Rev. Judson Smith, of Boston, Congregationalist, and the Rev. Thomas S. Barbour, Baptist, of Boston, were appointed as a committee of three to prepare an address to the churches of the United States and Canada on the present situation in China, summoning the Christians to a special week of prayer, beginning on October 28, with a memortal service for the martyred missionaries and native Christians, and a taking up of special gifts for relief and reconstruction.

Only two boards of those represented in China

Only two boards of those represented in China reported loss of any of their missionaries by death. The American Board of Foreign Missions lost 6 men, 7 women and 5 children, and the Presbyterian Board, 3 men, 2 women and 3 children, a total of 18

missionaries and 8 children.

The conference expressed great sympathy for the Chinese Christians, and was deeply moved by their fidelity under the persecution and suffering to which they were exposed. The conference heartily indorsed the appeal of Minister Conger to the people of the United States for relief contributions, and considered the Chinese Christians as deserving generosity in equal measure with the starving population of famine stricken India.

It was further voted as the opinion of the conference that if the Government should ask for reports from the societies regarding indemnity, only the actual cost of property destroyed and special expenses incurred on account of the trouble should be reported. By a vote of 12 to 7 it was also held that in exceptional cases loss of life may also be included. This only when such loss shall have destroyed the support of wife and children.

To a specific request that the conference protest against the withdrawal of the allied troops from Peking and the reinstatement of the Empress Dowager, it was held that no action should be taken, it being the opinion of the conference that expressions on political matters were not within the function of a missionary conference.

The Revs. Dr. A. Sutherland and F. F. Ellinwood were appointed to prepare a statement on the relation of missionary enterprise to the civil power Chinese Christians, and was deeply moved by their

e missionary boards, which will be held in this
ty pext January.

It was the judgment of the conference that in
trits of China where different societies were at
ork, some of the practices of comity approved o
y a consensus of opinion should be put in opera-

The conference adjourned at 5:30 p. m.

Washington, Sept. 21 .- A cable dispatch was received at the State Department this morning from Minister Conger, dated Peking, September 17, announcing the arrival of Commissioner Rockhill at Peking on that date. Mr. Conger made no statement as to conditions in the Chi-

MR. ROCKHILL IN PEKING.

MAIL FOR TROOPS IN CHINA.

Washington, Sept. 21 (Special). - The Acting Post naster-General yesterday received the first dispatch Director of Posts in charge of all the Army mail week ago. Mr. Robinson has looked the ground force of clerks and has things in shape to send steamers, and is only awaiting permission from the Department to take full charge of sending all Army mail out of China. Acting Postmaster-Genera Shallenberger sent him the following instructions: Forward mails by every available steamer at owest rates, to be paid from military appropria-

sfactory operation of the Army postal system in China and relieve the military authorities of much nconvenience. Mr. Robinson was assigned to simllar duties in Porto Rico, where he conducted the Army mail service with signal ability and with such skill that when it became necessary to have some one to direct the mails in China he was se-lected by the Postmaster-General as the best man for the place. He is an experienced and popular employe.

SICK AND WOUNDED AT NAGASAKI. Washington, Sept. 21.—Quartermaster-General Ludington has received a message from Quarter master Hyde, saying that the hospital ship Relief arrived at Nagasaki yesterday from Taku, with sick and wounded soldlers from China. They will be brought to the United States on the first regular transports from Manila touching at Nagasaki.

FUND FOR CHRISTIAN NATIVES.

Charles W. Hand, treasurer of the Presbyteria: Board of Foreign Missions, yesterday gave out an additional list of subscriptions for the relief of the Christian natives in China who had to abandon their homes to save their lives. The subscrip tions amount to \$617.91, which, with scriptions of \$4,433 38, makes a total of \$5,051 29. Th subscriptions of \$25 and over are: Pluckemin Chur \$26; W. L. H., \$50. "A Friend," through N. M. \$100; L. S., \$25; St. John's Women's Auxiliary, \$51 Washington Covenant Church, \$50; Women's Pr byterian Board of Missions of the Northwest, and W. F. Gates, \$30.

FUN AT A CLAMBAKE.

TWO NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB MEM-BERS MAY BE DISCIPLINED IN CONSEQUENCE.

The New-York Athletic Club members felt so good over the victorious career of their athletes abroad that they decided to celebrate the return to this country with a clambake at Travers Island, the country home of this admirable athletic institution. A genuine clambake has been known to make even the dyspeptic person lose his dignity and really become a "good fellow" for the time being. The members and their friends enjoyed the bake to their full satisfaction, and the accompanying beverages, as a matter of course, did not lack proper attention.

All went well until a couple of the clubmen decided to hurl empty champagne bottles at the bass drum. Some of the other men had captured the drum, and were parading around the field when the bottle throwing demolished the drum. A waiter was also struck by one of the missiles and injured slightly. President Van Wormer saw that the "fun" had gone far enough, and promptly ordered nostilities to cease, which they did immediately. Charges of unbecoming conduct have been pre-ferred against two of the members, E. B. Sanger and John F. Baudouine, and their cases will come up before the Board of Governors of the club at the meeting to be held on October 9.

ICE TRUST CASES ARGUED.

HEARING AT SARATOGA BEFORE SUPREME COURT

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 21.-In the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, IIId Judicial Department, to-day were argued the Ice Trust cases. They appear on the calendar as The People of the State of New-York on the relation of Charles W. Morse, appellant, against Myer Nussbaum, an alleged referee, and John C. Davies, Attorney-General of the State of New-York, respondents; also on the relation of the American Ice Company, appellant, against same; also in the matter of the petition of Attorney-General Davies for an order directing Robert A. Scott, Charles W. Morse and others to appear before a referee for examination pursuant to Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1899. Deputy Attorney-General E. P. Coyne appeared for the State and David Wilcox and W. H. Rand, jr., for the Ice Trust.

PORTSMOUTH CELEBRATION ENDED. Concord, N. H., Sept. 21 .- Governor Johnston of Alabama and his party, who have been the guests of the State of New-Hampshire for the last five days, said goodby to their hosts in this city this evening.

PREPARATIONS AT CAPE TOWN TO WELCOME THE ! TELD MARSHAL.

[Copyright; 1900; By T - New-York Tribune.] [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] London, Sept. 22, 6 a. m.-When and how Lord Roberts will return from South Africa depends upon the views of the veteran Field Marshal himself, and the course of events. That is the impression "The Telegraph" representative gained as the result of a visit to the War Office. None of the officials would confirm the statement that he is coming home within a month. Cape Town, however, is already preparing a

great welcome for him, and it is believed that he will sail for England shortly. Two dispatches from Lord Roberts are published to-day, one telling of the release of British captives, and showing that the Boers have made prisoners of their fellow countrymen who refused to break the oath of neutrality, and the other describing a further advance to the Portuguese frontier, incidentally mentioning that the Boers have been scattered at Doornberg and that there is now no organized resistance in the southern region of the Orange River Colony

BRITISH ELECTION MANIFESTOES. GOVERNMENT AND OPPOSITION LEADERS APPEAL TO THE VOTERS.

London, Sept. 22 .- A flood of election manifestoes appears in the morning papers. Conservative candidates, following the lead of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, give the successful war the first place in their campaign. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal leader in the House of Commons, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in their addresses, denounce the "unprecedented precipitancy of a dissolution in order to snatch a hasty judgment on an incomplete register of voters.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt refuses to regard an "ephemeral war" as the sole test of good government, declaring that, although from the moment of the Boer invasion he had supported the Government, he has not changed his original opinion that the needed reforms might have been attained without war.

Sir William, "is that we are now the best hated country in the world, and burdened with the accumulated debt and an increased taxation. We may well regard our national finance with the gravest apprehension. The cost of the war will not fall short of £100,000,000,"

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman dwells upon the "failure of the Government's diplomacy and preparations for war," and upon the "miscalcuation of Boer strength." He contends that the struggle might have been avoided, and points out that there has been a series of difficulties and critical situations all over the world since the Government came into office. Dealing with home reforms, Sir Henry says:

Above all stands the necessity of readjusting the power of the two chambers in order to pre-vent the people's ascertained will from being set at naught by irresponsible authorities.

REPORTS FROM LORD ROBERTS POLE-CAREW CAPTURES CARS OF FLOUR

London, Sept. 21 .- The War Office gave out the following dispatch from Lord Roberts this evening:

Watervalboven, Sept. 20.—Pole-Carew reached Kaapmuldeu yesterday. Practically there was no road, and a way had to be cut through jungles intersected by rawlnes. He captured thirty-

gles intersected by the many one car of coffee and nine-teen damaged engines at Watervalonder. Yesterday evening Lieutenant U. P. Clarke was shot, but not fatally, while making the rounds, by a sentry. He either did not hear the sentry's challenge or the sentry did not hear Further reports from Lord Roberts say the Boers who remain in the field include a few ir-

reconcilables, but that the majority are fighting under compulsion. General Delarey, it is added, holds three hun dred burghers as prisoners in his laager.

TREASON BILL PASSES THIRD READING. Cape Town, Sept. 21.-In the Cape House of Assembly to-day the Treason bill was passed

to a third reading by a vote of 46 to 37. The clause in the third chapter of the bill disfranchising convicted rebels for five years was adopted by a majority of ten on September 10, the House rejecting an amendment by Mr. Molteno to the effect that the rank and file should not be pun-ished, but should be called upon to give security for their future good behavior.

MURDERER OF A CONSUL SENTENCED. Beira, Portuguese East Africa, Sept. 21.-Guisert, the German-American who murdered the British Consul here, J. E. McMaster, in July last, has been sentenced to twenty-two years deportation to the West Coast of Africa.

RUSSIA WANTS TO BORROW HERE.

London, Sept. 22.-Russia, according to the Copenhagen correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph," trying to raise a loan in New-York; but it is believed in the Danish capital that she has no chance

At the office of the New-York Security and Trust Company, fiscal agents of the Russian Government, it was said yesterday that the reports from London saying that the Russian Government was seeking to borrow money in this country were probably nothing more than an echo of the loan placed sev-eral months ago for the purpose of building the Vladikawkas Railroad.

WILL NOT RELIEVE LOMBARD STREET. London, Sept. 21.-Discussing the financial situation. "The Statist" says:

tion. "The Statist" rays:

The negotiation of the German loan bonds in New-York, although contributing to relieve the York, although contributing to relieve the financial situation in Germany, may not, as seems to be expected, have the indirect effect to case rates in Lombard Street, especially as, we believe, loans due in New-York by Germany have been renewed instead of liquidated by the preceeds of the bonds. The Reichsbank has not yet offered facilities for the importation of gold.

It is more than suspaced that the American bankers who have taken the bonds will pay them by drawing credits on London. They took 1300,000, German gold, out of the Bank of England to-day, and the directors of the bank immediately raised the selling price to 76s 9d. Another hardening in-

the selling price to 76s 9d. Another hardening influence is the increase in the supply of American bills now being offered.

ANNEXATIONS IN THE PACIFIC. ISLAND GROUPS GATHERED IN BY FRANCE AND

GREAT BRITAIN.

Melbourne, Victoria, Sept. 21.-The Kurutu and Tabuai islands were formally annexed to France by the Governor of Tahiti on August 21, at the request of the natives. Wellington, New-Zealand, Sept. 21.-Richard John

Seddon, Premier of New-Zealand, announced to-day in the House of Representatives the annexation of Cook Islands, southwest of the Society Islands, with the consent of the Raratonga chiefs.
This step is a counter move to meet the French annexations of the Tubuai and Rurutu Islands.

The Tubuai (not Tabua) Islands, or Toobooai Islands, are more generally known as the Austral Archipelago, a group of islands in the Pacific south of the Society Islands and southwest of the Low Archipelago. They are small, but have been pop-The Rurutu Island (not Kurutu) is a small island

days, said goodby to their hosts in this city this evening.

FOR APARTMENT SEEKERS.

The Tribune each Sunday presents an attractive assortment of New-York's choicest Apartment Houses. Save time and comfort by consulting them.

ROOSEVELT AT SALT LAKE.

WARMLY RECEIVED BY ROUGH RIDERS-HE MAKES TWO SPEECHES

Salt Lake, Utah, Sept. 21.-Governor Roosevelt's special train reached this city at 10:30 a. m. party rested at Ogden last night, and started for Salt Lake at 9:30. Governor Richards and Senator Warren, of Wyoming, were on board. ator Shoup, of Idaho, and Senator Carter, of Mon-

tana, were also with the party. At Salt Lake the train was met by a great num ber of people and by a brigade of Rough Riders. who escorted the Governor through the principal streets, where flattering demonstrations took place Governor Roosevelt was driven to the Alta Club n the morning, where he was met by R. C. Kerens, National Committeeman from Missouri, and Perry S. Heath, secretary of the National Committee. One hundred and fifty mounted cowboys were drawn up in front of the club. The Governor was persuaded to mount a horse and take a gallop. Governor Roosevelt remarked to the captain of the troop: "Now, boys, off on a gallop." This was done, and the column of horsemen disappeared down the street in the dust. The ride lasted for about an hour.

hout an hour.

At Saltair this afternoon a large meeting was eld. Governor Roosevelt and others spoke. The rincipal meeting was held this evening at the Salt

NO APATHY IN WEST VIRGINIA.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL SMITH SAYS THE GREATEST ACTIVITY PREVAILS.

Washington, Sept. 21 (Special).-Postmaster-General Smith returned to Washington this afternoo from West Virginia, whither he went to deliver a ouple of campaign speeches. He spoke at Charles ton and Huntington. At the former place the wigwam in which State political conventions are held was packed to the walls with one of the most enthusiastic audiences he ever addressed, and at Huntington the meeting was equally large, enthusiastic and demonstrative. He discovered no signs of Republican apathy in any part of the State he traversed, but on the contrary the greatest political activity prevailed everywhere, and everybody with whom he conversed was confident that McKinley would carry the State by a larger majority than he received in 1896. The Congress fights in the IIId and IVth districts are already hot, and daily waxing hotter. The opinion is expressed that the fight for the Legislature will probably be close, with the chances slightly in favor of the Republicans.

STONE RAISES SOME MONEY.

The Democratic National Committee acquired oress agent yesterday and started in to work. It ooked as if some money had been acquired som where, too. There was a rumor that Colonel Wetmore, of St. Louis, had made a liberal contribu-He gave the National Committee \$25,000 in Colonel Wetmore smashes trusts by selling out to them at a big profit and then building a new opposition plant. He is a millionaire tobacco man

opposition plant. He is a millionaire tobacco man of St. Louis, and is a warm friend of Bryan. He said that he merely dropped into the National headquarters before going to Europe.

Ex-Governor Stone. Mr. Mack and Mr. Richardson made several contracts yesterday, and Mr. Stone in the course of the day brought in a big check book and began issuing checks.

There was a report yesterday that Richard Croker had refused to invite ex-Secretary Olney to come to New-York and attend the big mass meeting in Bryan's honor at Madison Square Garden on the night of October 16. Mr. Croker said last night that there was not a word of truth in the report, and that he would be glad to have Mr. Olney at the meeting.

A meeting of the Committee of Organization of German-American McKinley-Roosevelt League was held on Thursday evening at the headquarters. No. 102 East Fourteenth-st., with Secretary Thoma in the chair. Almost all the delegates were present and their reports and enrolment lists were received with cheers. Many election districts in each Assembly district have been thoroughly organized nd many thousands of independent and Demo cratic voters have been enrolled. The campaign paper, "The United States Gazette," which is widely circulated, has done effective work. Head-quarters have been opened in a great many dis-tricts, and others will be before the end of this month. The leaves has held many treasured again. have been organized. The date of the mass meeting at Cooper Union, at which Governor Roosevelt is to speak, is under discussion, and will be an nounced soon.

STEEL RAIL PRICES CUT.

CONFERREES DECIDE ON A REDUCTION OF

The steel rail conference which has been going on in this city for the last two days, ended resterday, the result of the deliberations of the conferrees being announced in the following statement, which was given out at the Federal Steel Company's offices late yesterday afternoon:

Representatives of the manufacturers of steel rails have been in conference for the purpose of exchanging views concerning the price at which rails should be sold on the basis of the present cost, with the result that \$26 a ton at Chicago and Eastern mills was decided to be reasonable and proper."

The new rate, which, it is understood, is to be in force during the coming year, represents a cut of \$9 a ton from the present schedule

There was a rumor that the Carnegie Com-pany had refused to be bound by any action of the conference, but no confirmation of this was obtainable. It was the opinion of speculative Wall Street that the cut should have been great-er, and that the railroad companies would not go into the market unless they could purchase rails at around \$24.

NEW HARPER & BROTHERS COMPANY.

THE FIRM REORGANIZED AND INCORPORATED AT ALBANY.

Albany, Sept. 21.-The firm of Harper & Brothers the publishers, of New-York, was incorporated to-day. The capital of the reorganized company is \$2,000,000, and the directors are George Harvey, Alexander E. Orr, William M. Laffan, Frederick T. Leigh, William A. Nash, J. Henry Harper, Arthur D. Chandler and Frederick A. Duneka, of New-York, and Clarence W. Mellvaine, of London, England.

The preparatory step for the formation of a new ompany to continue the business of Harper & Brothers was taken in August last, when the Brothers was taken in August last, when the property and assets of the firm were sold at auction to Alexarder E. Orr, acting for the mortgages, for \$1,100,000. This transaction was in the nature of a mere transfer of the property in order to render more easy the final and complete reorganization of the business, which has now ocen accomplished by the incorporation of a new company. About a year ago the public was surprised to hear that the old firm of Harper & Brothers was in financial difficulties, and that arrangements had been made for the consolidation of the firm with the S. S. McClure Company. This plan did not prove as beneficial as was expected, and it was then announced that Colonel G. B. M. Harvey had consented to assume the presidency of Harpers'. After a thorough investigation of the affairs of the firm Colonel Harvey found that the finances of the old house could not be put upon a sound and durable basis without beginning to build up the business from the bottom, and accordingly, upon his advice, the firm assigned in November last.

FIGHT AMONG THEMSELVES

VAIN CHASE OF STATE DEMOCRATS AFTER HARMONY-IRRITATED AT STANHCFIELD.

There is a great deal of irritation, ill feeling and recrimination manifesting itself in the Democratic organization, despite the efforts of Richard Croker and other members of the State Executive Committee to convey the impression that entire harmony prevails. Little by little what occurred at the meeting on Wednesday night is leaking out. It develops that a great deal of ill feeling was engendered by this meeting. In the first place, the Hill faction made it plain that the up-State Democrats held Richard Croker and his ailles absolutely responsible for the success or defeat of the State ticket. Mr. Croker was told that to win in the State he must put from \$5,000 to \$8,000 in every up-State county. This Mr. Croker declined to do. He sullenly declared that he would look after the legitimate expenses at headquarters, but declined to be drawn into a transaction of this

The attitude of John B. Stanchfield is said to e most irritating to Mr. Croker and those who brought about his nomination. Mr. Stanchfield is generally credited with being well off in the goods of this world. A liberal contribution was expected from him, but so far he has not given a cent, so it was declared last night. Stancfield, when in the city, said he was a comparatively poor man, that he could contribute little or nothing, and made it plain that he did not intend to open his purse strings. The Democratic candidate has always been regarded as a Hill man. When he was suggested against Coler Mr. Hill and others advised him not to accept the nomination. They feel angry at him for betraying them, so it is declared, and he can expect little from them up the State. On the other hand, his new friends in Tammany, so it is said, are somewhat inclined to be nettled at Stanchfield-first for his failure to contribute liberally, and second, for his personal ideas of his own importance and failure to consult their

MAY NOT LIKE COLER'S SPEECHES. There is a surprise in store for Richard

Croker and his allies, according to a report last night. A friend of Bird S. Coler said with a chuckle: "I guess when Coler makes one speech they won't want him to speak any more." Coler, it may be recalled, has agreed to take the stump in the State and speak with Stanchfield. It is said that he will in his speeches fearlessly at tack bossism and commercialism in politics. It was learned further that Coler has not by any means abandoned his fight. The one hundred and fifty-four delegates who voted for Coler at Saratoga, so it was declared last night, are forming an organization to act as a unit against Tammany domination and Crokerism in the State.

There was a crowd at Democratic State Headquarters all day yesterday. James K. McGuire, Frank Campbell, Richard Croker, Norman E. Mack and others were in conference, and there were many waiting to see them.

Senator Mackey seemed troubled over the re-ports that there is friction between Mr. Stanch-field and himself concerning the issues he made seemed troubled over the remost prominent in the campaign. "The report that there is any friction or conflict between myself and Mr. Stanchfield is just the mene in-vention of the enemy," said the Senator. "We are in perfect accord, and all reports to the

are in perfect accord, and all reports to the contrary are wrong."

Leading Democrats were in conference in Senator Murphy's room at the Hoffman House yesterday relative to the raising and distribution of funds. Those present included Mr. Murphy, Frank Campbell, ex-Governor Stone, Norman E. Mack, O. H. P. Belmont, Colonel William C. Wetmore, of St. Louis, and Richard Croker. Wetmore, of St. Louis, and Richard Croker. None of those present would speak of the meet-ing except to say that the appeal for funds had en met satisfactorily

SAMUEL M'MILLAN FOR CONGRESS. DECIDED AT A CONFERENCE THAT HE WILL PROBABLY BE A CANDIDATE IN THE XVITH.

William H. Ten Eyck and Edward H. Healy, the Republican leaders in the XXXIVth and XXXVth Assembly districts of New-York County, had a conference with ex-Congressman Ward, of Westchester County, and with Samuel McMillan, the former Park Commissioner, yesterday, and Mr. Mc-Millan probably will be the Republican candidate for Congress in the XVIth Congress District. convention to nominate the candidate will be held at White Plains on September 29. The Westat White Plains on September 29. The Westchester County Republicans have a majority of the
votes in the convention, but they are disposed to
permit the Republicans in the New-York County
end of the Congress district to name the candidate
this year. Senator Platt has advised such a course.

M. J. Harrington has been nominated for the
State Senate in the XXIst Senate District, which
includes the XXXIVth and XXXVth Assembly
districts of New-York County, and he has began a
campaign that promises to gain many votes for
the Republican ticket in that part of the city.
With a popular candidate for Congress running in
the district, the Republican leaders say, there will
be reason to expect the election of Mr. Harrington
and the candidate for Congress also.

CROKER'S YOUNG MEN TALK.

There was a meeting of the General Committee of Tammany Hall in the headquarters of the spanization last night for the special purpose of caring young men speakers. The meeting was 100 the nature of a ratification meeting of the cratic National and State tickets. Richard Crait entered the hall just a little after 8 o'clock, at as heartfly cheered. Judge Van Hoesen and as chairman and opened the meeting by stating its purpose, and then a resolution indorsing all the candidates offered by Corporation Counsel John Whalen was read by Secretary Thomas Smith

Whalen was read by Secretary Thomas Sand adopted.

Ex-Judge Van Hoesen, following Croker's order, declared that it had been determined to give special opportunities to young men in this campaign. He declared that the young men represented the best there was in the country, and that the bips of the country was in them. He said that three young men would speak, and then introduced water M. Chandler, of this city. He spoke for more than an hour, and characterized Mr. Croker as "the most distinguished leader of the most powerful political organization on earth," at which there was prolonged applause.

Charles H. Studin and Franklyn Quimby were the other speakers.

A SILVER CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT. The Gorham Manufacturing Company has made a siriking campaign document in the form of a

diver disk. It has milled edges. On one side is this inscription: A Government dollar contains 412% grains of silver, nine hundred thousandths fine. This piece of silver is the size and weight of a Government dollar containing 412% grains of silver nine hundred thousandths fine, and its value July 5, 120, was 6

The other side reads: Market value, July 5, 1800, 48 cents. Coinage value at the rate of 16 to 1, 160 cents.

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